

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend the paragraph beginning on the bottom of page 9 and continuing onto the top of page 10 as follows:

--Referring to FIG. 6, a channel receiver 200 receives the symbols transmitted in the FDRT mode and provides the received symbols to an erasure insertion and symbol combining part 210. FIG. 6 shows the relative distribution of the symbol energy  $E_s$  for the respective symbols when the symbol combining part 210 performs symbol combining on the provided symbols. As illustrated, when the symbol energy  $E_s$  of 864 unrepeated symbols is generalized to 1.0, the following 672 repeated symbols are subjected to symbol combining with  $M=2$ , making  $E_s$  become 2.0. Therefore, the tail symbols have an average gain of  $E_s/N_0=+3\text{dB}$  in the same channel environment. That is, an  $R=1/4$  channel decoder 220 decodes the non-uniformly distributed 1200 symbols and outputs 300 information symbols. As will be described later with reference to FIGs. 15 and 16 ~~12 and 13~~, it is noted from the simulation results that the conventional FDRT device has considerable performance degradation.--

Please amend the last full paragraph on page 16 as follows:

--Referring to Table 5, in the algorithm according to an embodiment of the present invention, " $k \bmod(?) 3$ " indicates a modulo-3 operation of calculating a remainder determined by dividing  $k$  by 3. FDRT Condition (1) is used in the process of calculating  $D$ , and FDRT Condition (2) is used in the process having a variable '36'.--